*243 times. Using too many varieties of rice on a farm, however,
221 will complicate the working schedule; and sowing times of these
461 varieties cannot also be spread out too far apart because seedlings should all grow up to the size appropriate for transplanting some time before the deadline set by the water level. It has been observed that most farmers grow from three to six varieties on their farms.

* 243 Another efficient device for spreading out labor is
221 that of farmers in a locality organizing themselves into
461 informal cooperative work groups to perform on a mutual help
• 467 basis such field work which can be best cooperatively done, such as uprooting, transplanting and harvesting. There were three cooperative work groups in Bangchan: (1) Mu Sapan Yao, or the Bridge Group, consisting of farm operating families living in the vicinity of the bridge across Bangchan Canal; (2) Mu ha Wat, or the Near Wat Group, consisting of families living around Wat Bangchan; and (3) Mu Bon, or the North Group, consisting of families living in Upcanal Bangchan. The organization and the system for labor compensation of these various informal work cooperatives will be discussed in the next section.

Cooperative Work

*243 There were five kinds of cooperative work in Bangchan --
476 cooperative uprooting, cooperative transplanting, cooperative harvesting, cooperative weeding, and cooperative pounding of cargo rice. While the first three kinds were important undertakings through which a major part of those rice production

7: Janlekha X-4.5 (1948-1953) 1956 AO7 Central Thai AO7
Bangchan

TABLE 37 (Cont.)

DAILY LABOR SPENT BY CHOM FARM STAFFS

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461
467
592

Date		Animal labor	Human Labor		
			On farm	On coop. work	Total
		Buf-hrs	man-hr	man-hr	man-hr
Feb	1	16	25½	--	25½
	2	16	39½	--	39½
	3	14	43½	--	43½
	4	--	34	--	34
	5	24	38½	--	38½
	6	8	22	--	22
	7	--	5	--	5
	8	8	10½	--	10½
	9	--	--	--	--
	10	--	--	--	--
	11	--	--	--	--
	12	--	--	--	--
	13	16	12½	--	12½
	14	--	16	--	16